
ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1637

State of Washington 60th Legislature 2007 Regular Session

By House Committee on Health Care & Wellness (originally sponsored by Representatives Hinkle, Cody, B. Sullivan, Moeller, Campbell, Williams, Green, Lovick, Upthegrove, Seaquist, Goodman, Simpson, Morrell, Linville, Ormsby and Rolfes)

READ FIRST TIME 02/28/07.

- AN ACT Relating to creating the revised uniform anatomical gift 1 2 act; amending RCW 68.50.500, 1.50.010, 46.12.510, 46.20.113, and 3 46.20.1131; adding a new chapter to Title 68 RCW; recodifying RCW 68.50.500, 68.50.635, and 68.50.640; repealing 4 RCW 68.50.510, 68.50.530, 68.50.540, 68.50.550, 68.50.560, 5 68.50.520, 68.50.570, 68.50.590, 68.50.600, 68.50.610, and 68.50.620; and 6 68.50.580, 7 prescribing penalties.
- 8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 9 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 1.** This chapter may be cited as the revised 10 uniform anatomical gift act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
 - (1) "Adult" means an individual who is at least eighteen years old.
- 14 (2) "Agent" means an individual:

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- 15 (a) Authorized to make health care decisions on the principal's 16 behalf by a power of attorney for health care; or
- 17 (b) Expressly authorized to make an anatomical gift on the 18 principal's behalf by any other record signed by the principal.

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- 1 (3) "Anatomical gift" means a donation of all or part of a human 2 body to take effect after the donor's death for the purpose of 3 transplantation, therapy, research, or education.
 - (4) "Decedent" means a deceased individual whose body or part is or may be the source of an anatomical gift.
 - (5) "Disinterested witness" means a witness other than the spouse or domestic partner registered as required by state law, child, parent, sibling, grandchild, grandparent, or guardian of the individual who makes, amends, revokes, or refuses to make an anatomical gift, or another adult who exhibited special care and concern for the individual. The term does not include a person to which an anatomical gift could pass under section 11 of this act.
 - (6) "Document of gift" means a donor card or other record used to make an anatomical gift. The term includes a statement or symbol on a driver's license, identification card, or donor registry.
- 16 (7) "Donor" means an individual whose body or part is the subject 17 of an anatomical gift.
 - (8) "Donor registry" means a database that contains records of anatomical gifts and amendments to or revocations of anatomical gifts.
 - (9) "Driver's license" means a license or permit issued by the department of licensing to operate a vehicle, whether or not conditions are attached to the license or permit.
 - (10) "Eye bank" means a person that is licensed, accredited, or regulated under federal or state law to engage in the recovery, screening, testing, processing, storage, or distribution of human eyes or portions of human eyes.
 - (11) "Guardian" means a person appointed by a court to make decisions regarding the support, care, education, health, or welfare of an individual. The term does not include a guardian ad litem.
- 30 (12) "Hospital" means a facility licensed as a hospital under the 31 law of any state or a facility operated as a hospital by the United 32 States, a state, or a subdivision of a state.
- 33 (13) "Identification card" means an identification card issued by 34 the department of licensing.
 - (14) "Know" means to have actual knowledge.
- 36 (15) "Minor" means an individual who is less than eighteen years old.

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1 (16) "Organ procurement organization" means a person designated by 2 the secretary of the United States department of health and human 3 services as an organ procurement organization.

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- (17) "Parent" means a parent whose parental rights have not been terminated.
- 6 (18) "Part" means an organ, an eye, or tissue of a human being.
 7 The term does not include the whole body.
- 8 (19) "Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, 9 estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, 10 joint venture, public corporation, government or governmental 11 subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or any other legal or 12 commercial entity.
- 13 (20) "Physician" means an individual licensed or otherwise 14 authorized to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and 15 surgery under the law of any state.
- 16 (21) "Procurement organization" means an eye bank, organ 17 procurement organization, or tissue bank.
 - (22) "Prospective donor" means an individual who is dead or near death and has been determined by a procurement organization to have a part that could be medically suitable for transplantation, therapy, research, or education. "Prospective donor" does not include an individual who has made a refusal.
 - (23) "Reasonable costs" include: (a) Programming and software installation and upgrades; (b) employee training that is specific to the organ and tissue donor registry or the donation program created in RCW 46.12.510; (c) literature that is specific to the organ and tissue donor registry or the donation program created in RCW 46.12.510; and (d) hardware upgrades or other issues important to the organ and tissue donor registry or the donation program created in RCW 46.12.510 that have been mutually agreed upon in advance by the department of licensing and the Washington state organ procurement organizations.
- 32 (24) "Reasonably available" means able to be contacted by a 33 procurement organization without undue effort and willing and able to 34 act in a timely manner consistent with existing medical criteria 35 necessary for the making of an anatomical gift.
- 36 (25) "Recipient" means an individual into whose body a decedent's 37 part has been or is intended to be transplanted.

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- 1 (26) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible 2 medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is 3 retrievable in perceivable form.
 - (27) "Refusal" means a record created under section 7 of this act that expressly states an intent to bar other persons from making an anatomical gift of an individual's body or part.
- 7 (28) "Sign" means, with the present intent to authenticate or adopt 8 a record:
 - (a) To execute or adopt a tangible symbol; or
- 10 (b) To attach to or logically associate with the record an 11 electronic symbol, sound, or process.
- (29) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.
 - (30) "Technician" means an individual determined to be qualified to remove or process parts by an appropriate organization that is licensed, accredited, or regulated under federal or state law. The term includes an enucleator.
 - (31) "Tissue" means a portion of the human body other than an organ or an eye. The term does not include blood unless the blood is donated for the purpose of research or education.
 - (32) "Tissue bank" means a person that is licensed, accredited, or regulated under federal or state law to engage in the recovery, screening, testing, processing, storage, or distribution of tissue.
 - (33) "Transplant hospital" means a hospital that furnishes organ transplants and other medical and surgical specialty services required for the care of transplant patients.
- 29 (34) "Washington state organ procurement organization" means an 30 organ procurement organization that has been designated by the United 31 States department of health and human services to coordinate organ 32 procurement activities for any portion of Washington state.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. This chapter applies to an anatomical gift or amendment to, revocation of, or refusal to make an anatomical gift, whenever made.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. Subject to section 8 of this act, an anatomical gift of a donor's body or part may be made during the life of the donor in the manner provided in section 5 of this act by:
 - (1) The donor, if the donor is an adult or if the donor is a minor and is:
 - (a) Emancipated; or

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- 7 (b) Authorized under state law to apply for a driver's license 8 because the donor is at least fifteen and one-half years old;
- 9 (2) An agent of the donor, unless the power of attorney for health 10 care or other record prohibits the agent from making an anatomical 11 gift;
- 12 (3) A parent of the donor, if the donor is an unemancipated minor; 13 or
- 14 (4) The donor's guardian.
- 15 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 5.** (1) A donor may make an anatomical gift:
- 16 (a) By authorizing a statement or symbol indicating that the donor
 17 has made an anatomical gift to be imprinted on the donor's driver's
 18 license or identification card;
- 19 (b) In a will;
- (c) During a terminal illness or injury of the donor, by any form of communication addressed to at least two adults, at least one of whom is a disinterested witness; or
 - (d) As provided in subsection (2) of this section.
 - (2) A donor or other person authorized to make an anatomical gift under section 4 of this act may make a gift by a donor card or other record signed by the donor or other person making the gift or by authorizing that a statement or symbol indicating that the donor has made an anatomical gift be included on a donor registry. If the donor or other person is physically unable to sign a record, the record may be signed by another individual at the direction of the donor or other person and must:
- 32 (a) Be witnessed by at least two adults, at least one of whom is a 33 disinterested witness, who have signed at the request of the donor or 34 the other person; and
- 35 (b) State that it has been signed and witnessed as provided in (a) 36 of this subsection.

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- 1 (3) Revocation, suspension, expiration, or cancellation of a 2 driver's license or identification card through which an anatomical 3 gift has been made does not invalidate the gift.
- 4 (4) An anatomical gift made by will takes effect upon the donor's 5 death whether or not the will is probated. Invalidation of the will 6 after the donor's death does not invalidate the gift.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. (1) Subject to section 8 of this act, a donor or other person authorized to make an anatomical gift under section 4 of this act may amend or revoke an anatomical gift by:
- 10 (a) A record signed by:
- 11 (i) The donor;

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- 12 (ii) The other person; or
- (iii) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, another individual acting at the direction of the donor or the other person if the donor or other person is physically unable to sign; or
 - (b) A later-executed document of gift that amends or revokes a previous anatomical gift or portion of an anatomical gift, either expressly or by inconsistency.
- 19 (2) A record signed pursuant to subsection (1)(a)(iii) of this 20 section must:
 - (a) Be witnessed by at least two adults, at least one of whom is a disinterested witness, who have signed at the request of the donor or the other person; and
 - (b) State that it has been signed and witnessed as provided in (a) of this subsection.
 - (3) Subject to section 8 of this act, a donor or other person authorized to make an anatomical gift under section 4 of this act may revoke an anatomical gift by the destruction or cancellation of the document of gift, or the portion of the document of gift used to make the gift, with the intent to revoke the gift. The donor or other person shall notify the Washington organ procurement organization of the destruction or cancellation of the document of gift for the purpose of removing the individual's name from the organ and tissue donor registry created in RCW 68.50.635 (as recodified by this act). If the Washington state organ procurement organization that is notified does not maintain a registry for Washington residents, it shall notify all

- 1 Washington state procurement organizations that do maintain such a 2 registry.
 - (4) A donor may amend or revoke an anatomical gift that was not made in a will by any form of communication during a terminal illness or injury addressed to at least two adults, at least one of whom is a disinterested witness.
- 7 (5) A donor who makes an anatomical gift in a will may amend or 8 revoke the gift in the manner provided for amendment or revocation of 9 wills or as provided in subsection (1) of this section.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. (1) An individual may refuse to make an anatomical gift of the individual's body or part by:
 - (a) A record signed by:
- 13 (i) The individual; or

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- (ii) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, another individual acting at the direction of the individual if the individual is physically unable to sign;
 - (b) The individual's will, whether or not the will is admitted to probate or invalidated after the individual's death; or
- 19 (c) Any form of communication made by the individual during the 20 individual's terminal illness or injury addressed to at least two 21 adults, at least one of whom is a disinterested witness.
- 22 (2) A record signed pursuant to subsection (1)(a)(ii) of this 23 section must:
 - (a) Be witnessed by at least two adults, at least one of whom is a disinterested witness, who have signed at the request of the individual; and
- 27 (b) State that it has been signed and witnessed as provided in (a) 28 of this subsection.
- 29 (3) An individual who has made a refusal may amend or revoke the 30 refusal:
- 31 (a) In the manner provided in subsection (1) of this section for 32 making a refusal;
- 33 (b) By subsequently making an anatomical gift pursuant to section 34 5 of this act that is inconsistent with the refusal; or
- 35 (c) By destroying or canceling the record evidencing the refusal, 36 or the portion of the record used to make the refusal, with the intent 37 to revoke the refusal.

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(4) Except as otherwise provided in section 8(8) of this act, in the absence of an express, contrary indication by the individual set forth in the refusal, an individual's unrevoked refusal to make an anatomical gift of the individual's body or part bars all other persons from making an anatomical gift of the individual's body or part.

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (7) of this section and subject to subsection (6) of this section, in the absence of an express, contrary indication by the donor, a person other than the donor is barred from making, amending, or revoking an anatomical gift of a donor's body or part if the donor made an anatomical gift of the donor's body or part under section 5 of this act or an amendment to an anatomical gift of the donor's body or part under section 6 of this act.
- (2) A donor's revocation of an anatomical gift of the donor's body or part under section 6 of this act is not a refusal and does not bar another person specified in section 4 or 9 of this act from making an anatomical gift of the donor's body or part under section 5 or 10 of this act.
- (3) If a person other than the donor makes an unrevoked anatomical gift of the donor's body or part under section 5 of this act or an amendment to an anatomical gift of the donor's body or part under section 6 of this act, another person may not make, amend, or revoke the gift of the donor's body or part under section 10 of this act.
- (4) A revocation of an anatomical gift of a donor's body or part under section 6 of this act by a person other than the donor does not bar another person from making an anatomical gift of the body or part under section 5 or 10 of this act.
- (5) In the absence of an express, contrary indication by the donor or other person authorized to make an anatomical gift under section 4 of this act, an anatomical gift of a part is neither a refusal to give another part nor a limitation on the making of an anatomical gift of another part at a later time by the donor or another person.
- (6) In the absence of an express, contrary indication by the donor or other person authorized to make an anatomical gift under section 4 of this act, an anatomical gift of a part for one or more of the permitted purposes is not a limitation on the making of an anatomical

- gift of the part for any of the other purposes by the donor or any other person under section 5 or 10 of this act.
- 3 (7) If a donor who is an unemancipated minor dies, a parent of the 4 donor who is reasonably available may revoke or amend an anatomical 5 gift of the donor's body or part.
- 6 (8) If an unemancipated minor who signed a refusal dies, a parent 7 of the minor who is reasonably available may revoke the minor's 8 refusal.
- 9 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 9.** (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3) of 10 this section and unless barred by section 7 or 8 of this act, an 11 anatomical gift of a decedent's body or part may be made by any member 12 of the following classes of persons who is reasonably available, in the 13 order of priority listed:
- 14 (a) An agent of the decedent at the time of death who could have 15 made an anatomical gift under section 4(2) of this act immediately 16 before the decedent's death;
- 17 (b) The spouse, or domestic partner registered as required by state law, of the decedent;
 - (c) Adult children of the decedent;
- 20 (d) Parents of the decedent;

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- (e) Adult siblings of the decedent;
- 22 (f) Adult grandchildren of the decedent;
 - (g) Grandparents of the decedent;
- 24 (h) The persons who were acting as the guardians of the person of 25 the decedent at the time of death; and
- 26 (i) Any other person having the authority under applicable law to dispose of the decedent's body.
 - (2) If there is more than one member of a class listed in subsection (1)(a), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h) of this section entitled to make an anatomical gift, an anatomical gift may be made by a member of the class unless that member or a person to which the gift may pass under section 11 of this act knows of an objection by another member of the class. If an objection is known, the gift may be made only by a majority of the members of the class who are reasonably available.
 - (3) A person may not make an anatomical gift if, at the time of the

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- decedent's death, a person in a prior class under subsection (1) of 1
- 2 this section is reasonably available to make or to object to the making
- of an anatomical gift. 3

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- 4 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 10.** (1) A person authorized to make an anatomical gift under section 9 of this act may make an anatomical gift 5 by a document of gift signed by the person making the gift or by that 6 7 person's oral communication that is electronically recorded or is 8 contemporaneously reduced to a record and signed by the individual receiving the oral communication. 9
 - (2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, an anatomical gift by a person authorized under section 9 of this act may be amended or revoked orally or in a record by any member of a prior class who is reasonably available. If more than one member of the prior class is reasonably available, the gift made by a person authorized under section 9 of this act may be:
 - (a) Amended only if a majority of the reasonably available members agree to the amending of the gift; or
 - (b) Revoked only if a majority of the reasonably available members agree to the revoking of the gift or if they are equally divided as to whether to revoke the gift.
 - (3) A revocation under subsection (2) of this section is effective only if, before an incision has been made to remove a part from the donor's body or before invasive procedures have begun to prepare the recipient, the procurement organization, transplant hospital, physician or technician knows of the revocation.
- 26 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 11.** (1) An anatomical gift may be made to the 27 following persons named in the document of gift:
- 28 (a) For research or education: A hospital; an accredited medical 29 school, dental school, college, or university; or an organ procurement 30 organization;
- (b) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, an individual designated by the person making the anatomical gift if the individual 32 is the recipient of the part; 33
- (c) An eye bank or tissue bank. 34
- 35 (2) If an anatomical gift to an individual under subsection (1)(b) 36 of this section cannot be transplanted into the individual, the part

passes in accordance with subsection (7) of this section in the absence of an express, contrary indication by the person making the anatomical gift.

- (3) If an anatomical gift of one or more specific parts or of all parts is made in a document of gift that does not name a person described in subsection (1) of this section but identifies the purpose for which an anatomical gift may be used, the following rules apply:
- (a) If the part is an eye and the gift is for the purpose of transplantation or therapy, the gift passes to the appropriate eye bank.
- (b) If the part is tissue and the gift is for the purpose of transplantation or therapy, the gift passes to the appropriate tissue bank.
- (c) If the part is an organ and the gift is for the purpose of transplantation or therapy, the gift passes to the appropriate organ procurement organization as custodian of the organ.
- (d) If the part is an organ, an eye, or tissue and the gift is for the purpose of research or education, the gift passes to the appropriate procurement organization.
- (4) For the purpose of subsection (3) of this section, if there is more than one purpose of an anatomical gift set forth in the document of gift but the purposes are not set forth in any priority, the gift must be used for transplantation or therapy, if suitable. If the gift cannot be used for transplantation or therapy, the gift may be used for research or education.
- (5) If an anatomical gift of one or more specific parts is made in a document of gift that does not name a person described in subsection (1) of this section and does not identify the purpose of the gift, the gift may be used only for transplantation or therapy, and the gift passes in accordance with subsection (7) of this section.
- (6) If a document of gift specifies only a general intent to make an anatomical gift by words such as "donor," "organ donor," or "body donor," or by a symbol or statement of similar import, the gift may be used only for transplantation or therapy, and the gift passes in accordance with subsection (7) of this section.
- 36 (7) For purposes of subsections (2), (5), and (6) of this section 37 the following rules apply:

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- 1 (a) If the part is an eye, the gift passes to the appropriate eye 2 bank.
- 3 (b) If the part is tissue, the gift passes to the appropriate 4 tissue bank.

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- (c) If the part is an organ, the gift passes to the appropriate organ procurement organization as custodian of the organ.
- (8) An anatomical gift of an organ for transplantation or therapy, other than an anatomical gift under subsection (1)(b) of this section, passes to the organ procurement organization as custodian of the organ.
- (9) If an anatomical gift does not pass pursuant to subsections (1) through (8) of this section or the decedent's body or part is not used for transplantation, therapy, research, or education, custody of the body or part passes to the person under obligation to dispose of the body or part.
- (10) A person may not accept an anatomical gift if the person knows that the gift was not effectively made under section 5 or 10 of this act or if the person knows that the decedent made a refusal under section 7 of this act that was not revoked. For purposes of this subsection (10), if a person knows that an anatomical gift was made on a document of gift, the person is deemed to know of any amendment or revocation of the gift or any refusal to make an anatomical gift on the same document of gift.
- 23 (11) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (1)(b) of this 24 section, nothing in this chapter affects the allocation of organs for 25 transplantation or therapy.
 - NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. (1) The following persons shall make a reasonable search of an individual who the person reasonably believes is dead or near death for a document of gift or other information identifying the individual as a donor or as an individual who made a refusal:
 - (a) A law enforcement officer, firefighter, paramedic, or other emergency personnel finding the individual; and
- 33 (b) If no other source of the information is immediately available, 34 a hospital, as soon as practical after the individual's arrival at the 35 hospital.
- 36 (2) If a document of gift or a refusal to make an anatomical gift 37 is located by the search required by subsection (1)(a) of this section

- 1 and the individual or deceased individual to whom it relates is taken
- 2 to a hospital, the person responsible for conducting the search shall
- 3 send the document of gift or refusal to the hospital.

- 4 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 13.** (1) A document of gift need not be delivered during the donor's lifetime to be effective.
 - (2) Upon or after an individual's death, a person in possession of a document of gift or a refusal to make an anatomical gift with respect to the individual shall allow examination and copying of the document of gift or refusal by a person authorized to make or object to the making of an anatomical gift with respect to the individual or by a person to which the gift could pass under section 11 of this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. (1) When a hospital refers an individual at or near death to a procurement organization, the organization shall make a reasonable search of the records of the department of licensing and any donor registry that it knows exists for the geographical area in which the individual resides to ascertain whether the individual has made an anatomical gift.
 - (2) A procurement organization must be allowed reasonable access to information in the records of the department of licensing to ascertain whether an individual at or near death is a donor.
 - (3) When a hospital refers an individual at or near death to a procurement organization, the organization may conduct any reasonable examination necessary to ensure the medical suitability of a part that is or could be the subject of an anatomical gift for transplantation, therapy, research, or education from a donor or a prospective donor. During the examination period, measures necessary to ensure the medical suitability of the part may not be withdrawn unless the hospital or procurement organization knows that the individual expressed a contrary intent.
 - (4) Unless prohibited by law other than this chapter, at any time after a donor's death, the person to which a part passes under section 11 of this act may conduct any reasonable examination necessary to ensure the medical suitability of the body or part for its intended purpose.
 - (5) Unless prohibited by law other than this chapter, an

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- examination under subsection (3) or (4) of this section may include an examination of all medical records of the donor or prospective donor.
- (6) Upon the death of a minor who was a donor or had signed a refusal, unless a procurement organization knows the minor is emancipated, the procurement organization shall conduct a reasonable search for the parents of the minor and provide the parents with an opportunity to revoke or amend the anatomical gift or revoke the refusal.
- (7) Upon referral by a hospital under subsection (1) of this section, a procurement organization shall make a reasonable search for any person listed in section 9 of this act having priority to make an anatomical gift on behalf of a prospective donor. If a procurement organization receives information that an anatomical gift to any other person was made, amended, or revoked, it shall promptly advise the other person of all relevant information.
- (8) Subject to sections 11(9) and 21 of this act, the rights of the person to which a part passes under section 11 of this act are superior to the rights of all others with respect to the part. The person may accept or reject an anatomical gift in whole or in part. Subject to the terms of the document of gift and this chapter, a person that accepts an anatomical gift of an entire body may allow embalming, burial, or cremation, and use of remains in a funeral service. If the gift is of a part, the person to which the part passes under section 11 of this act, upon the death of the donor and before embalming, burial, or cremation, shall cause the part to be removed without unnecessary mutilation.
- (9) Neither the physician who attends the decedent at death nor the physician who determines the time of the decedent's death may participate in the procedures for removing or transplanting a part from the decedent.
- 31 (10) A physician or technician may remove a donated part from the 32 body of a donor that the physician or technician is qualified to 33 remove.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. Each hospital in this state shall enter into agreements or affiliations with procurement organizations for coordination of procurement and use of anatomical gifts.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section, a person who, for valuable consideration, knowingly purchases or sells a part for transplantation or therapy if removal of a part from an individual is intended to occur after the individual's death is guilty of a class C felony under RCW 9A.20.010.
- 7 (2) A person may charge a reasonable amount for the removal, 8 processing, preservation, quality control, storage, transportation, 9 implantation, or disposal of a part.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. A person who, in order to obtain financial gain, intentionally falsifies, forges, conceals, defaces, or obliterates a document of gift, an amendment or revocation of a document of gift, or a refusal is guilty of a class C felony under RCW 9A.20.010.
- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 18.** (1) A person who acts in accordance with this chapter or with the applicable anatomical gift law of another state, or attempts in good faith to do so, is not liable for the act in a civil action, criminal prosecution, or administrative proceeding.
- 19 (2) Neither the person making an anatomical gift nor the donor's 20 estate is liable for any injury or damage that results from the making 21 or use of the gift.
 - (3) In determining whether an anatomical gift has been made, amended, or revoked under this chapter, a person may rely upon representations of an individual listed in section 9(1) (b) through (g) of this act relating to the individual's relationship to the donor or prospective donor unless the person knows that the representation is untrue.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 19. (1) A document of gift is valid if executed in accordance with:
- 30 (a) This chapter;

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- 31 (b) The laws of the state or country where it was executed; or
- 32 (c) The laws of the state or country where the person making the 33 anatomical gift was domiciled, has a place of residence, or was a 34 national at the time the document of gift was executed.

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- 1 (2) If a document of gift is valid under this section, the law of 2 this state governs the interpretation of the document of gift.
- 3 (3) A person may presume that a document of gift or amendment of an 4 anatomical gift is valid unless that person knows that it was not 5 validly executed or was revoked.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 20. (1) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.
- 9 (a) "Advance health care directive" means a power of attorney for 10 health care or a "directive" as defined in RCW 70.122.020.
- 11 (b) "Declaration" means a record signed by a prospective donor 12 specifying the circumstances under which a life support system may be 13 withheld or withdrawn from the prospective donor.
- 14 (2) If a prospective donor has a declaration or advance health care 15 directive, measures necessary to ensure the medical suitability of an 16 organ for transplantation or therapy may not be withheld or withdrawn 17 from the prospective donor, unless the declaration or advance health 18 care directive expressly provides to the contrary.
- 19 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 21.** This chapter is subject to the laws of this 20 state governing the jurisdiction of the coroner or medical examiner.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 22. In applying and construing this uniform act, consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 23. This chapter modifies, limits, and supersedes the federal electronic signatures in global and national commerce act (15 U.S.C. Sec. 7001 et seq.) with respect to electronic signatures and anatomical gifts, but does not modify, limit, or supersede section 101(a) of that act (15 U.S.C. Sec. 7001), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in section 103(b) of that act (15 U.S.C. Sec. 7003(b)).
- 31 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 24.** Sections 1 through 23 of this act 32 constitute a new chapter in Title 68 RCW.

1 **Sec. 25.** RCW 68.50.500 and 1993 c 228 s 20 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

- 3 (1) Each hospital shall develop procedures for identifying potential anatomical parts donors. The procedures shall require that 4 any deceased individual's next of kin or other individual, as set forth 5 in ((RCW 68.50.550)) section 9 of this act, and the medical record does 6 7 specify the deceased as a donor, at or near the time of notification of death be asked whether the deceased was a part donor. 8 If not, the family shall be informed of the option to donate parts 9 10 pursuant to the uniform anatomical gift act. With the approval of the designated next of kin or other individual, as set forth in ((RCW 11 12 68.50.550)) section 9 of this act, the hospital shall then notify an 13 established procurement organization including those organ procurement 14 agencies associated with a national organ procurement transportation 15 network or other eligible donee, as specified in ((RCW 68.50.570)) section 11 of this act, and cooperate in the procurement of the 16 anatomical gift or gifts. The procedures shall encourage reasonable 17 18 discretion and sensitivity to the family circumstances discussions regarding donations of parts. The procedures may take into 19 account the deceased individual's religious beliefs or obvious 20 21 nonsuitability for an anatomical parts donation. Laws pertaining to 22 the jurisdiction of the coroner shall be complied with in all cases of reportable deaths pursuant to RCW 68.50.010. 23
 - (2) No act or omission of a hospital in developing or implementing the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, when performed in good faith, shall be a basis for the imposition of any liability upon the hospital. This section does not apply to any act or omission of the hospital that constitutes gross negligence or willful and wanton misconduct.

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- 30 **Sec. 26.** RCW 1.50.010 and 1998 c 59 s 2 are each amended to read 31 as follows:
- 32 Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in 33 this section apply throughout this chapter.
- 34 (1) "Organ donor" means an individual who makes an anatomical gift 35 as specified in ((RCW 68.50.530(1))) chapter 68.-- RCW (sections 1 36 through 23 of this act).

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- 1 (2) "Organ procurement organization" ((means any accredited or certified organ or eye bank)) has the same meaning as defined in section 2 of this act.
- 4 (3) "Person" means a person specified in ((RCW 68.50.550)) section 5 9 of this act.
- 6 **Sec. 27.** RCW 46.12.510 and 2003 c 94 s 6 are each amended to read 7 as follows:

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An applicant for a new or renewed registration for a vehicle required to be registered under this chapter or chapter 46.16 RCW may make a donation of one dollar or more to the organ and tissue donation awareness account to promote the donation of organs and tissues under the provisions of the uniform anatomical gift act, ((RCW 68.50.520through 68.50.630)) chapter 68.-- RCW (sections 1 through 23 of this The department shall collect the donations and credit the donations to the organ and tissue donation awareness account, created in RCW 68.50.640 (as recodified by this act). At least quarterly, the department shall transmit donations made to the organ and tissue donation awareness account to the foundation established for organ and tissue donation awareness purposes by the Washington state organ procurement organizations. All Washington state organ procurement organizations will have proportional access to these funds to conduct public education in their service areas. The donation of one or more dollars is voluntary and may be refused by the applicant. department shall make available informational booklets or other informational sources on the importance of organ and tissue donations to applicants.

The department shall inquire of each applicant at the time the completed application is presented whether the applicant is interested in making a donation of one dollar or more and shall also specifically inform the applicant of the option for organ and tissue donations as required by RCW 46.20.113. The department shall also provide written information to each applicant volunteering to become an organ and tissue donor. The written information shall disclose that the applicant's name shall be transmitted to the organ and tissue donor registry created in RCW 68.50.635 (as recodified by this act), and that the applicant shall notify a Washington state organ procurement organization of any changes to the applicant's donor status.

- All reasonable costs associated with the creation of the donation program created under this section must be paid proportionally or by other agreement by a Washington state organ procurement organization.
- For the purposes of this section, "reasonable costs" and "Washington state organ procurement organization" have the same meaning as defined in ((RCW 68.50.530)) section 2 of this act.
- 7 **Sec. 28.** RCW 46.20.113 and 1993 c 228 s 18 are each amended to 8 read as follows:
- The department of licensing shall provide a statement whereby the licensee may certify his or her willingness to make an anatomical gift under ((RCW 68.50.540)) section 4 of this act, as now or hereafter amended. The department shall provide the statement in at least one of the following ways:
- 14 (1) On each driver's license; or
- 15 (2) With each driver's license; or
- 16 (3) With each in-person driver's license application.
- 17 **Sec. 29.** RCW 46.20.1131 and 2003 c 94 s 5 are each amended to read 18 as follows:
- The department shall electronically transfer the information of all persons who upon application for a driver's license or identicard
- 21 volunteer to donate organs or tissue to a registry created in RCW
- 22 68.50.635 (as recodified by this act), and any subsequent changes to
- 23 the applicant's donor status when the applicant renews a driver's
- 24 license or identicard or applies for a new driver's license or
- 25 identicard.
- 26 NEW SECTION. Sec. 30. RCW 68.50.500, 68.50.635, and 68.50.640
- 27 are recodified and added to the new chapter created in section 24 of
- 28 this act.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 31. The following acts or parts of acts are ach repealed:
- 31 (1) RCW 68.50.510 (Good faith compliance with RCW 68.50.500--
- 32 Hospital liability) and 1987 c 331 s 72 & 1986 c 129 s 2;
- 33 (2) RCW 68.50.520 (Anatomical gifts--Findings--Declaration) and

34 1993 c 228 s 1;

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- 1 (3) RCW 68.50.530 (Anatomical gifts--Definitions) and 2003 c 94 s 2, 1996 c 178 s 15, & 1993 c 228 s 2;
- 3 (4) RCW 68.50.540 (Anatomical gifts--Authorized--Procedures--4 Changes--Refusal) and 2003 c 94 s 4, 1995 c 132 s 1, & 1993 c 228 s 3;
- 5 (5) RCW 68.50.550 (Anatomical gifts--By person other than decedent) 6 and 1993 c 228 s 4;
- 7 (6) RCW 68.50.560 (Anatomical gifts--Hospital procedure--Records--8 Liability) and 1993 c 228 s 5;
 - (7) RCW 68.50.570 (Anatomical gifts--Donees) and 1993 c 228 s 6;
- 10 (8) RCW 68.50.580 (Anatomical gifts--Document of gift--Delivery)
 11 and 1993 c 228 s 7;
- 12 (9) RCW 68.50.590 (Anatomical gifts--Rights of donee--Time of death--Actions by technician, enucleator) and 1993 c 228 s 8;
- 14 (10) RCW 68.50.600 (Anatomical gifts--Hospitals--Procurement and use coordination) and 1993 c 228 s 9;
- 16 (11) RCW 68.50.610 (Anatomical gifts--Illegal purchase or sale--17 Penalty) and 2003 c 53 s 312 & 1993 c 228 s 10; and
- 18 (12) RCW 68.50.620 (Anatomical gifts--Examination for medical acceptability--Jurisdiction of coroner, medical examiner--Liability limited) and 1993 c 228 s 11.

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